Many Unable to Reach America After All -swindlers Who Prey on Them in Russia-The Journey Made in a State of Bewilderment-Much Red Tape.

Though the mass of Russian Jewish immimants that enter this country by hundreds at Ellis Island daily, the men with their ong, flowing heards and shabby overcoats and the women with their sheitels (the custemary wig of the Jewish women) may mem large, it does not represent the whole number of those that started on the journey from the Pale in Poland.

Some of the emigrants, after they have set out from their little villages, have fallen by the wayside, have been stopped at the ports of embarkation in Germany, Russia and Holland by the medical staff of the steamship companies, stranded somewhere on the Continent because of lack of means to press onward, or perhaps, because of the lack of a proper passport, forced to return o their native country, sometimes under the guard of the gendarmerie.

The Russian Jew is not an experienced traveller at the best. Although it is commonly supposed that the Jew lives in Russia in immense communities, crowded into congested quarters such as one finds on the East Side, as a matter of fact the Jew in Russia is an inhabitant of small villages and towns. Nowhere, in fact, in Russia in any of the large towns is there a Jewish population massed that equals in number the population of that Jewish quarter of Brooklyn, of mushroom growth, the Brownsville district.

The Jew lives for the most part in Russia in small villages, and he is more provincial and more ignorant of the outside world than the greenest rube that ever sauntered along Broadway. When he starts for America he is in danger of many pitfalls.

From the time the Russian Jew and his family decide to come to this country to the time they are landed at the foot of the Battery it is just as if they were whirled along like insensible objects, by forces the nature of which they never comprehend, so vast is the system of red tape that they have to pass through. What with the procuring of the passport, its continual examination by unscrupulous officials, the procuring of railroad tickets to the European ports, the minute physical examination which they are subjected to in Germany and Russia, the commands of Government officials, the close inspection which the steamship companies put them under, the buying of the steamship ticket, the questions of the emigration committees, the long voyage in the steerage and the final thorough examination at Ellis Island, the emigrants are from the start wrapped in the most complete sense of bewilderment and helplessness imaginable.

There are agencies throughout Russia which are established for the purpose of making the emigrant's journey less bewildering. The Jewish Colonization Association, with its headquarters in France an organization founded upon the Baron de Hirsch millions, has for one of its departments a section on emigration. This section has a committee representing it stationed in every city of Russia where there

is a large Jewish community. / These agencies are established not encourage emigration but to advise all intending emigrants as to the destination they should seek, inform them of the intricacies of the inspections and examinations which they will be forced to pass through, save them needless expense and do various services of this sort.

The Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, situated in Germany, also does much toward easing the paths of those Jews who have made up their minds to emigrate. Pamphlets, which are printed in Yiddish, the jargon of the Pale, are distributed all over Russia, instructing the Jewish inhabitants of the industrial condition of the lands to which most of the emigration is directed, and telling in detail of the requirements at such stations as Ellis Island.

Despite this extensive publication of information the emigrant often starts out in entire ignorance, and then, because of some hitch in his passport or because of some physical incapacity or because he has been robbed, he finds himself stranded at Libau, the Russian port from which most of the Jewish emigration now proceeds, or in some inland town in Germany, where he is finally arrested-for the emigrant can stay in Germany upon his passport only a limited length of time-and is carried back under the guard of the German gendarmerie over the frontier and once more meets his fellow villagers, whom he had thought he had left forever.

The great foe of the Russian Jewish emigrant is a species of ticket agent who is known familiarly in Russia as a runner This runner is a combination ticket agent. swindler, smuggler and conspirator. There are many of these runners stationed in the towns near the frontier between Russia and Germany, and they promise to steer parties who have no passports across the frontier and to the German ports.

The operation requires a little elucidation. It is not always possible for intending emigrants to procure passports to leave the country. For instance, a passport cannot be procured if the emigrant owes the Government an unpaid fine.

A great many of the Jewish youth in Ruseia emigrate in order to escape conscription in the Russian army. Now, whenever the youth does not serve his time in the army his family is fined 300 rubles, a small fortune to the pauper Russian Jew. As long as this fine is unpaid the family itself cannot procure a passport.

Another common case in which it is impossible to procure a passport is the case of the married woman with her children. According to the Russian law in order to emigrate the married woman must have the consent of her husband. In a great many cases the husband has already gone to America and it is next to impossible

to get his consent. In such cases the runner steps in. First he sells the married woman a ticket before she has applied for a passport, and when she applies and is refused she holds a worthless

ticket in her hand. But this is only an occasional resource of the runner. His great feat is to offer to steer parties across the frontier to evade the gendarmes, to procure a passport in Germany and thence to America. He has no difficulty in persuading such parties to follow his pan, for the desire to enigrate is great among the Jews, what with the perseoutions of the Black Hundre is and the

reports of success in America. ne of the simplest methods which the runner follows to make the small fortune of the emigrant change hands is to steer such parties straight into the arms of the genda morie. The runner guides the party to the very gendarme whom he is evading. The gandarme arrests the party, seizes their hatle fortune and packs thom back to Russia under arrest, while he and the runner divide spoils.

But this is sometimes a dangerous ex-

pedient to the runner, and indeed the profits are not as large as they could be. His me is to steer the party about the ountry, himself taking care of the funds under the plea that he has to meet the various expenses and that he alone knows how to do it.

He practises extortion on his charges bleeding them until they are penniless He then either disappears, or with a sorrowful face informs them that because of official reasons they are unable to proceed further, and the family either become charge on the Jewish community in which they happen to be stranded, are aided by benevolent persons to reach their destina tion or are arrested for exceeding their time limit in Germany and are carried back over the frontier once more, entirely poor and wretched beyond description.

But it is not only through the runner that the emigrants expend a great deal of their money uselessly and then find themselves unable to proceed. There are several other causes.

One of the most frequent is a physical defect in the emigrant which causes the medical staff stationed at the port to forbid such emigrant's passage. At Libau it is common thing for persons to be refused passage after they have travelled hundred of miles and expended sums of money which are fortunes to them.

It is trachema that is, as much as the runner, the bane of the emigrant. The steamship companies, knowing the strictness of American immigrant stations, are correspondingly strict. The result is in the nature of a catastrophe to the emigrant.

In some cases trachoma in one member of the family causes grievous separations. The one member, usually a child, is left behind until cured and the others proceed in their travel.

This has given rise in some cases to cer tain practices of extortion, which are not common enough to be known generally In certain instances, notably in Liverpool where children have contracted trachoma during the voyage, they have been detained until cure can be effected.

The parents of the family make arrangenents with coreligionists for the care of the child while it is being treated and then proceed on their journey to America. After the parents have been in America some two or three months they receive word from the persons under whose care they have placed their child that he is now cured but that they will not allow him to proceed until certain extortionate charges for his care have been paid.

Jewish charitable organizations on this side of the water frequently meet cases of this sort, where the bewildered parents rush to them in their trouble, declaring that they cannot pay such charges and wishing to know what can be done.

Taken all in all, emigration to-day is no such a matter of smooth sailing as it was in the days of the early settlers. The immigrants of to-day may well appear more ignorant and bewildered than those who preceded them a century or two ago.

The early settlers did not have to ge through a maze of examinations on the other side before they were allowed to depart, and when they arrived they were not compelled to demonstrate by answer to unintelligible questions their fitness to land. They cast anchor and landed, and there were neither immigration nor emigration laws to hinder them.

When one talks to the immigrant to-day he will tell you that he has travelled as if he were in a dream. Before he started he was bewildered by the intricacies attending the securing of a passport. The buying of tickets, in his fear of being cheated was worse than a Talmudic problem He was forced throughout his travel to the port of embarkation to go through a hundred (to him) meaningless requireents of the law; when he arrived he was besieged with questions, examined physically, his belongings were treated hygienically; he was overwhelmed with advice

from emigration committees. If he stopped in England he went through the same intricate and bewildering procedure, and if finally he was allowed to proceed without leaving some of his family behind he travelled cooped in a steerage with hundreds of other passengers like him, afraid to eat, lest the food should not be kosher. And finally when he lands at Ellis Island is taken over in crowded barges, and under goes a more thorough examination than any he has yet experienced, it is no wonder that be stands rubbing his eyes when he is allowed to land and it is all over.

What does it all mean? he would ask If some one tells him that it is because the great American nation wishes to be assured that it is not polluting its blood by allowing him to land, his shoulders will sbrug, his eyebrows will go up, his hands out, and he will exclaim:

"Nu. And what does that mean?"

OIL AGAIN AT SPINDLE TOP. Abandoned Wells Flowing Once More Since

the Recent Earthquakes. SPINDLE TOP, Tex., Feb. 9.-This one time famous oil field is awakening to activity again. It was thought four years ago that it was exhausted and the larger oil producing concerns abandoned operations

A few producers continued to bore new wells. At times the production got down to a very low ebb. During the last two or three months the oil flow here has increased remarkably.

Some of the oil men hold the theory that the recent earthquakes may have had the

ffect of stimulating the flow. Whatever the cause the gain in production during the month of January was more than 1,500 barrels daily. In the early days of the field's history, shortly after the bringing in of the famous

Lucas gusher, land values went up as high as \$2,000,000 an acre. This is perhaps the highest price ever paid in the world for wild, undeveloped land. It did not sell in acre tracts at that price, but each acre was divided into quarters or eighths, and sold

Some of the men who made big fortunes during the oil boom here are now down and out, financially. Most of them lost during the oil boom here are now down and out, financially. Most of them lost their money in wildoat speculation. A few held on to their enormous profits in the Spindle Top field and have added to their

spindle Top field and have added to their fortunes since.

There are scores of abandoned holes in this field, which in the boom days were gushers of oil. A few of the old gushers are still being worked as pumping propositions. Instead of yielding thousands of barrels a day as they did when they were first finished they are now considered to be doing well if they produce 100 barrels of oil a day. of oil a day.

Crocodile Captured Slave Trader.

From the London Tribune. The trade in slaves has entirely ceased in Sokoto, but in Banchi there was a recru-descence of it, due to famine, the people preferring to sell themselves as slaves rather than starve as freemen Ten years ago, it is recalled, the entire An

gass tribe sold themselves into slavery, but when the famine is over they take the first opportunity to desert. In the province of Murifamine gave a great impetus to the trade in children, who were sold for food.

One grim incident is recorded: "The cances," says the report, "travel by night and are concealed by day. One, which was discovered in a backwater, with twenty-two children on board, wa pushed out into midstream by the traders and apparently purposely capsized. The slave traders swam for the bank, but one was held by the leg by a crocidle and captured; twelve children were drowned." gass tribe sold themselves into slavery, but

POEMS WORTH READING.

Valentine There shines afar A star, Whose lustrous light, Fair as white beams In dreams Makes bright the night Love, like that star You are-Its counterpart; You glow,

CLINTON SCOLLARD. Antiques. What is to be will be: if true Or false this is none ever knew. What has been will be, this we know; Old as the earth are joy and woe. Each life repeateth line by line An ancient, intricate design: Its lightest smile, its tear and sigh Were wrought in mons long gone by When love and joy and anguish come, As something new they strike us dumb Though as a part of the great plan

Are all not older far than man? Can clay evade the power that binds It to the potter's wheel, and grinds From the same stuff a vessel base Or sculptured urn or storied vase When the great weaver's shuttle files Can crossing threads and mingling dyes Say, "I will keep unto my own: My hue and fabric stand alone"?

ADA FOSTER MURRAY. Little Maiden. Can you tell me, little malden, Why we never met before? When you followed 'aland courses Why I sought the distant shore? When you chose the misty mountain, Shady gien, and sunlit lea, Why I wandered hungry hearted -

Can you tell me, little malden Why I squandered golden days Heeding not the voice and vision That would bridge our alten ways? Every sunbeam flashed the message; Every vagrant breeze that blew From the dew drenched, curtained woodland Whispered symphonies of you.

Can you tell me, little malden, Why the flowers never die? Why the summer laughs and lingers On, forever, in the sky? Why the birds are always singing. Why the world is full of smiles? Why the sunlight lamps the pathway As we tread the shining miles

Can you tell me, little malden, Of a hope that's coming true Of an answer to a question Ever ancient, ever new? By your drooping, sliken lashes, By the pressure of your hand. May I read your sweet permission-May I know you understand? JOSEPH VAN RAALTE.

The Boys of Long Age. When I go down to Gungawamp, As now and then I do, I run across some good old chap Whom long ago I knew.

And he will want to stop and talk, And pass the time o' day And ask how I have got along

Since I have been away.

"Uv course," says he, "yew understand 1 ain't a nosin' 'round ulrin' intew year affairs But Bill, I'll jest be bound I'd kinder like ter know how much Yew've made; uv course, yew know We're interested in the boys

Who lived here years ago." Another one will hem and haw And say: "Bill, is it true Thet yew hev trouble with yewr wife Ez people say yew dew! Uv course, I ain't a-meddlin', Bill, I jest wanted ter know: Becuz we're interested in Our boys uv long ago.

And Aunt Eliza, good old soul, She meets me on the street, And makes inquiries for "the folks" Then, confidential like, she says: 'Tain't true, Bill, what they say Yewr wife goes aout ter work ter help

Her husban' pay his way?" "Uv course," they add, "it's jest becuz An' not becuz we're curious 'Cuz yew're one uv us still." I like to go to Gungawamp And meet the friends I know; They are so interested in

Their boys of long ago. JOE CONE. Godinsky.

He was a man of manners mild, As kind and gentle as a child; An emigrant of yesterday. This morn a merchant come to stay, Godinsky.

His patriarchal locks they cling About his neck; the breezes sing Cadences through his whiskers lush, For which he doesn't care a rush-Godinsky. With chin uplifted in the air

His cart he pushes ev'rywhere: His quick ning footstep never lags The while he's on the hunt for rags-He gets them, too, and other things:

The garments tossed from wornout kings Of frenzied finance. He's in trade With queen as well as kitchen maid-He clips his whiskers to the chin,

He drops ten years; it is to win The fancy of the passing crowd-Your Uncle-no high words allowed: Godinsky.

Who is it owns the tenement Wherein I lodge and pay the rent? Who is it owns a block of store And all the goods on all the floors?

Who is this man of kindly heart, American and yet apart From you and me, of manners mild,

As kind and gentle as a child? Godinsky. HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER

Love's M. ssenger A message for thee, love! Fair tidings for thine ear. White pinioned is the faithful dove That waits thy window near.

A message, contraband, 'Twas stolen from a heart! Sly Cupid lingers near at hand To watch thy blushing start. A message thrilling through With true love's sweet refrain.

He would to wing again. L. S. WATERHOUSE "The Incident Is Closed."

[Extract from President Roosevelt's lett Sinks into the night obscure One who in his fleeting day Made life gayer to endure, Added interest on the way; It is over, Hanks has nosed,

And the incident is closed. Power girt him round about On investigating schemes And the waiiroads saw their rout In his bright financial dreams; So he sleuthed and never dozed Till the incident was closed.

Woful was the aftermath: An Exalted Personage Poured the vials of his wrath He has left Hanks all unglozed And the incident is closed.

Our "good moncy" won't return So the lesson that we learn Is The public pays the freight. That is just what we supposed. Yes, the incident is closed. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

An army friend at West Point has kindly furnished securate information as regards negro officers in the army. Three graduated at the Military Academy-Young, now in service; Alexander, decsased: Flipper, dismissed. There are now four rs of regulars. Charles Young, born in Kentucky, appointed from Ohio in 1884, com-missioned in the Tenth Cavalry, transferred to the Twenty-afth Infantry, to the Ninth Cavalry, to the Seventh Cavalry, back to the Ninth, in which he is now a Captain and at present our military attaché to the legation in Hayti: in the Spanish war he was a Major of Ohio Volunteers. John R. Lynch born in Louisiana, appointed from Mississippi, in the Spanish war a Major Paymaster of Volunteers, mmissioned Captain in the Pay Department 1901. Benjamin O. Davis, born in the District of Columbia, appointed from the army, private, corporal and sergeant major of the Ninth Cavalry, Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry, promoted to First Lieutenant in the same regiment March 30, 1905; in the Spanish war, First Lieutenant in the Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry. John E. Green, born in Tennessee, appointed from the army, private and corporal in the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Infantry February 2, 1901. The list must include the Chaplains of the Ninth and Tenth Cavairy and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Kindly inform me if the following sentence is correct: "Six hundred people lost their lives."

W. S. L. It turns upon a word which is a never ending agony to the frantic keepers of the well of English pure and undefiled—people. Scarcely a rhetorician of the prunes and prisms school of English diction hastens to print his little book of things which must be avoided without including the solemn adjuration never to use people when specific persons are meant. When common speech began so to be bluepencilled in regard of this utterly unobje tionable word with centuries of just such use behind it there is no means of finding out. But the horror is so new that the dictionaries have not yet registered it. The Century Dictionary illustrates the sense of the word by the citation "there were not ten people present." If ten be good, and it cer-tainly is, then 600 cannot be bad. All the objection to the word is the imagining of a vain thing and may profitably be left to the heathen, where it

Is this expression correct: "None cared for him but her," the speaker wishing to convey the sense that she cared for him?

W. D. D. It is perfectly correct English idlom. The use of "but" as a preposition has existed steadily from an early period in the language and the dictionaries record it. Some grammarians have opposed the idea, notably Goold Brown, who writes: "This idea is, without doubt, contrary to the usage of the best authors, either ancient or modern." He buttresses his contention with "there is none other but he" from the King James version of St. Mark. His attitude toward this standard English is exhibited by his parenthetical comment: text is good authority as regards the case, though it is incorrect in another respect; it should have been 'there is none but he,' or else 'there is no other than he.' "Despite this plain pointing out of their plain duty the Company of Revisers left the text untouched and painful to this type of

On consulting a dictionary I find the pronunclation of "interlocutor" given with the accent on the "loc." A note is appended saying that other authorities pronounce it "interlocutor" and the editor favors the latter pronunciation. As the distor favors the latter pronunciation. As the entreme I would like to know what the most eminent authorities, American and English, have to say on the subject.

J. O. H.

So far as relates to the incidence of the accent the word would not appear at all in the list of disputed pronunciations had it not been that Worcester had given a second place to the accent on the penult. Yet Worcester himself gave preference to the ac cent on the antepenult and all other dictionaries acknowledge no second choice. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the quantity of some of the vowels in the word but none as to the accent, as may be found set forth in the disputed pronunciations in the Standard.

Will you be kind enough to publish the description of a sunset by the late S. S. Cox? I have often heard it referred to, but never had the pleasure of reading it.

J. H. Jondan.

It is not now recalled that this piece of fine writing has ever been included in any of the anthologies; indeed it would scarcely be worth the keeping except as one of the vigia of bombast. It was written when Cox was editor of the Ohio Statesman in 1853-55, and attracted only local interest until some opposing speaker in the House of Representatives dug it up and incorporated it in his remarks and spread it in full upon the pages of the Congressional Globe. That gave it a national position and provided its author with an enduring nick-

I should very much like to know where Milton speaks of the Joys as dancing goddesses. A. b. obably the reference is to the early lines of "L'Allegro." Introductory to the lines Come, and trip it as you go

On the light fantastic toe he apostrophizes But come, thou goddess fair and free, In heaven yelept Euphrosyne, And by men hearteasing Mirth. Whom lovely Venus at a birth With two sister Graces more

To ivy crowned Bacchus bore. Please tell me where Phillips Patent (Oblong), N. Y., is. In looking through the family history I find that one of my great-grandfathers died there in 1757, but I have been unable to find the place on the map.

J. H. B.

The Oblong is a tract along the Connecticut boundary which was definitely apportioned to New York as a setoff to its claim under the Duke necticut River; the settlement was made in 1683. confirmed in 1700 and established by survey in 1731. The Phillipse Patent in the Highlands lies in Putnam county from the Hudson to the Oblong, roughly

If Peary should reach the Pole and desire to plant the Stars and Stripes there how near to the exact axis could he be sure of placing the staff; And how long, supposing a clear sky, would it necessarily take to make the observations?

It offers a curious problem involving optics and the oblateness of the spheroid and a whole group of factors which should prove of interest to the amateurs of the sextant. One can but hope that it will meet with a satisfactory solution before the next dash to the Pole, which, it is understood. Mr Wellman is to undertake through the cold and glittering boreal sky.

Kindly determine which is correct, Welsh rarebit or rabbit. M. K. MURNANE. As the question, though none is more persistently propounded, does not seem to have met with attention for several years it may be not amiss to remind a new generation of readers that it is and ever has been a rabbit, and that rarebit is only a finicky attempt to account for a thing imperfectly comprehended. The rabbit belongs to the zoology which transforms one fish, the sturgeon, into beef in Albany, and another into a duck at Bombay.

Kindly tell me how to cook a planked steak for a beefsteak party.

N. K. MILLER. Planked steaks have been known to vary so widely in excellence that one is led to believe that there must be something recondite in the art of planking, some happy wrinkle that spells success. There is certainly something needed beyond the combination of plank, beef and glowing coals plus incessant basting. Perhaps some amateur of the noble art will consent to divulge the mystery

Oblige me by settling an argument through the columns of your paper as to whether or not Mme. Jumel and Aaron Burr were ever married if the marriage took place, was it acknowledged by them?

H. S. HUNGERPORD. In 1833, being in his seventy eighth year, Burr married Mme. Jumel. They soon separated, but were not divorced, and three years later Burr died in obscurity. The reason assigned for the separation was Burr's reckless waste of his wife's

Please advise the writer if there exists an anti-tipping law. M. Harwick. it is section 384R of the Penal Code. It provides in effect that any one who offers any gift or gratuity to an employee without the knowledge and consent of the employer and with intent to influence the business is guilty of a misdemeanor.

What are the respective national debts of Russia, France, England and Germany? J. R. M. In the current Whitaker the national debts are stated in these figures: Russia, £892,000,000; Fran funded £1,163,770,006 and floating £74.738,093; German Empire, £162,677,400; Great Britain, £788,-990,187 gross, or U744,871,911 net.

What is the range of vision to a man standing at the seashore, or how many miles is it to where the sky and water seem to meet?

WILLIAM CAMERON, When the eye is five feet above sea level the horizon under normal conditions of refraction is two miles and six furlongs away.

Would Jamaica be considered a portion of North South or Centra' America? G. Caston. There is no need to try to hitch it to any one of these. It is properly described as one of the West Indies, a geographical term sufficiently well established to stand by itself. POLITICAL NOTES.

A Republican United States Senator said last night:

"I think we are to have a little more peace in Washington and in the country for the next ten months at least. The atmosphere s calming down a little. "Business men all over the country, mid-

dle men and the smaller merchants have taken alarm over the President's attitude, and the President feels that these middle men and smaller merchants must be inpluded as part of the bone and sinew of the country, and that their protests should be regarded if the Republicans are to be sucessful in 1908." Some of the Republicans of New York

State believe that Gov. Hughes has political aspirations, and they try to substantiate their views in this matter by calling attention to the fact that the Governor sine inauguration has attended a number of labor union receptions and dinners and functions which, as a private citizen, he would not be likely to take the trouble to put on his best togs for. As a matter of fact, it was added, the Governor wouldn't in all probability attend any function which had even a semipolitical flavor unless he believed that there was lightning hidden somewhere in the po litical sky for him.

"If Hughes can stay the \$101,000,000 cana should be canonized," said a pronounced Republican yesterday; and he added The day after Higgins was elected in 1904 wrote to him urging him to stop the work and turn the funds into good roads."

The widow of Stonewall Jackson has just refused to accept a pension voted her by the Legislature of North Carolina.

"I like to hear the Mugwumps talk about political organizations," said a veteran po-litical machinist at the Holland House a night or so ago; and then he went on to ask: financial or commercial institution in the country is without a boss or bosses? There is a head to every successful enterprise in the country. There isn't a great newspaper in the land that does not have its great chief. There isn't a railroad that doesn't have its naster mind.

"Mugwumps are all very well in their place and in the end they generally get the places after doing most of the kicking and we fellows most of the work-but all their talk about non-political organizations being a success is all hallelujah. There can be no success without organization, and no organization can be a success without its able

Senator Bailey's friends from Texas send word that many of the important news-papers in the North have printed the erroneous statement that Bailey was reelected on condition that he would resign if the present investigation proved his guilt of the charges which his political and factional adversaries have made against him. These friends of Bailey would like to have it emphasized that there was no such condition made when he was reelected. A number of Bailey's friends, though, declare it to be the height of folly not only for himself but for the Democratic party in the nation for him to attempt to become the Democratic leader of the Senate.

Many politicians, Republicans and Democrats, have expressed the opinion within the last few weeks that the day for grand stand and gallery playing politicians is slowly but surely passing away; and they give as a reason for their opinion that the grand stand and gallery business has been overdone. There has been too much of it.

they say, and the people are tired of it. The political experts go on to insist that most kinds of voters, young and old, do not wish to believe any longer that "we are nation of humbugs." They want conservative, sound, wise leaders, according to the testimony heard almost every day in the political centres of New York, Albany and Washington.

Still, there are politicians who declare that the political hysteria of the last two or three years will not be altogether submerged for some time to come, and these people back their statements by pointing out that it is mighty easy to start a prairie fire, but very difficult to put it out: that, in other words, it must burn itself out, even though good peoout with it.

The report has been revived that after March 4, 1909, President Roosevelt is to make a trip around the world. The President's friends in Washington say that if he decides to make this trip it will not be second in its glory to that made by Ulysses S. Grant after he quit the President's chair. Some politicians say that there is an analogy between the President's suggested trip and that of Grant's, for the reason that Grant returned to this country to have his friends in the convention of 1880 put up that great fight to have him renomi-inated, in which the noble "306," like the Old Guard at Waterloo, went down to inglorious

and everlasting defeat. William Rudolph Benkert of Davenport, Ia. has issued a call for a convention to be held May 1 to organize the Christian party. He has constructed a platform which has in it the Ten Commandments, prohibition, Government ownership, woman suffrage and uni-

Political mathematicians point out that in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia the negro holds the balance of power between the two old parties and could, if resentful over the Brownsville affair, turn these States over to the Democrats in the Presidential year of 1908.

ENGAGED FOR GOOD.

His Wife Had Been Dead a Year, So It Seemed Permanent,

The permanent engagement is announced of

Miss Louise Elmsile Hoskins of Philadelphia and Patricious H. Casey of Lee, Mass. The accent on "permanent" in the above notice caused a good deal of gossip up in the Berkshires, where Judge Casey lives.

The Judge is 63 and his friends wondered if he was starting in to discourage trial engagements. But he said to a Boston Herald reporter that the "permanent" was accented purely from the depth of his conviction that his first wife was really finally dead. At least,

so his explanation sounds. He said: "Miss Hoskins and I had an understanding before she left the Berkshires for Philadelphia last October. In December I took a vacation and went to Philadelphia for a few days. We talked matters over and finding that we had an affinity for one another practically became engaged, although we decided not to annuonce it until about the 15th. My first wife died January 10 of 1906, and I wanted a full year to elapse before the engagement came out. That is

why I put in the word 'permanent,' when it was finally made public."

Judge Casey is the only court Justice in Massachusetts who wears a Tuxedo coat while on the bench. "While on the bench.

"While others may not care to appear in a Tuxedo, I consider it eminently fitting and proper," says the Justice. "I don't know as it makes much difference with the public, anyway, what I wear, so long as the dignity of the court is upheld."

Post-d on the walls of the little court from at Lee is the following protect.

room at Lee is the following notice:

To whom it may concern THE COURT.

In session at 9 o'clock every morning, Sun days and legal holidays excepted. Good order good conduct, clean language, cleanly and correct habits and action, together with all that constitutes an upright, gentlemanly and pure life, shall be strictly observed in and about these premises; and any and all things to the contrary of whatever kind, name or nature stand absolutely forbidden under the pains and penalties of the law.

J. H. CASEY, Justice. "The Temple of Justice shall not be pro-

Schools of Languages.

Schools of Languages.

## To speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it, there is but one

best way. You must hear it spoken correctly, ever and over, till your ear knowsit. You must see it printed correctly till your eye knows it. You must talk it and write it.

All this can be done best by the Language-Phone Method

The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosonthal

With this method you buy a professor outright. You own him. He speaks as you choose, slowly or quickly; when you choose, ulgat or day; for a few minutes or hours at a time. Any one can learn a foreign language who hears it spoken often enough; and by this method you can hear it as often as Send for booklet, explanatory literature and facsimile letters from men who know. Our students complain of imitators. Beware!

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD 809 Metropolis Building, 16th St. and Broadway, New York

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS. Bridge. S. R. says: The dealer declares no trump. The eldest hand claims a new deal because he has no card in his hand above a nine. Is there any such rule?

No. It is a common joke among card players to say they ought to have a new deal because they have "neither ace, face nor trump," but there is no game of cards in which it is the rule to deal again if one player has a very bad hand. In some games, as piquet, the player who does not hold a face card can score a certain number of points for "carte planche," but he cannot demand a new deal.

C. H. B. says: The dealer is 26 up, and having a strong hand in spades he declares spades. The eldest hand thereupon throws up his hand and says, "Very well, we give you the odd and your honors." The dealer Insists that the hand shall be played, but the eldest hand says that there is a rule which allows them to surrender the odd trick when spades are declared, instead of playing the hand. Dealer bets that as this would work undue hardship in a case like this, he should have the right to accept or refuse the offer made by eldest hand. Eldest hand is entirely wrong. In the first place,

It is not his business to offer any odd trick. If he does not wish to double spades he must ask his partner, "Shall I play?" This gives the partner the option of doubling, which seems to have been overlooked entirely in this case. If the partner does no double the spade declaration the score decides whether or not the hand shall be played. While the published rules say that "undoubled spades" shall not be played unless one side or the other is 20 or more, this rule is now amended in practice, and undoubled spades are not played niess the dealer's side is 24 or more, no matte what the other side may be. Under either of these rules it is evident that if the adversaries did not e the spade made in the case stated the hand had to be played, as the dealer was 26 up. The conduct of the eldest hand being altogether irregular, the thirteen cards which he throws on the table, if they are thrown down face up, are exposed cards, and the dealer can play them to suit himself

N. F. says: Z deals, and asks what the score is, it being kept by another player. The scorekeeper adds up the items and says. "We are twenty-eight." The dealer looks over his hand and says. "I suppose itought to be a spade then; but I will make it hearts." On hearts they win five by cards. The usual meddlesome spectator then points out that the scorekeeper's addition was wrong and that they were 30 up, so that the five by cards in hearts really wins the rubber, instead of only the first game. Adversaries object that it is too late, and that we must either score it as one game won, or deal the hand either score it as one game won, or deal the hand over. What should be done in such a case?

The dealer wins the rubber, as he has won two games of 30 points each. The losers of the rubber have the right, under Law 105, to call upon the meddlesome spectator to pay their losses on ubber, for calling attention to an error in

G. J. B. says: Dealer is playing a no-trumper. Hearts are led a third time, and dealer plays a spade. Dummy asks, "No hearts, partner?" The dealer looks over his hand carefully and says, "No hearts." At the end of the hand it is found that the dealer is a card short. On searching the tricks it is found that there are five cards in the trick on which hearts were led for the third time. In this trick are four hearts and a spade, the heart being stuck to the spade. Query: Did the dealer revoke? He did not revoke in spades, which were never led; but did he revoke in hearts?

If it is admitted that the two cards were played If it is admitted that the two cards were played by the dealer, the other players having their right number, it is evident that he followed suit to hearts, but that he played two cards to the same trick

As he has not revoked in spades, he is not liable to any penalty for being a card short at the end. Five Hundred. L. M. L. says: If it is no-trump, can the loker be named as belonging to any particular suit when the loker itself is not the card led?

No. When it is led, the suit to which it is supled, but played to a trick, it is practically a fifth suit, a trump, and it cannot be played while the

holder of it is able to follow suit. W. W. R. says: If A bids seven on spades, can B bid a lower number of tricks, say six, on hearts? Not unless the lower number of tricks have a higher counting value, which in this case they have not. In order to avoid this confusion it is usual to bid the value of the tricks named; sixty on clubs; eighty on diamonds, or whatever the value may be.

L. Q. says: A has bid six tricks at no trump. Heads the king of clubs, which B takes with the ac and returns the queen. A trumps the queen oclubs with the loker. It turns out later that he has several more clubs in his hand. What is the penalty? This is a revoke, and the bidder, being the player in error, is set back the amount of his bid, the adver

saries scoring for whatever tricks they have made. Cribbage. G. W. N. says: Enclosed please find a clipping from a Boston paper which decides that a hand of four fives and a trey is good for 24 points. Stakeholder is not satisfied and wants your decision. The clipping referred to says the hand is counted, in against the false openers. "Twelve for the combinations of fifteen and twelve for the four of a kind." The mistake is in reckoning the fifteens. If the four fives are laid out in a square it will be evident that each side and each diagonal will make a different pair, so that the six pairs are worth twelve holes. The only way in which fifteens can be made is by taking three of the fives together. This will leave out each of the four turn, so that there are only four ways of getting fifteen, worth eight holes, and the total

value of the hand is 20, not 24. The trey is of n T. H. says: In your answer to W. G. on January 27, you say "all runs are admitted but the last." How do you make a run with the 3, K, 4, 2?

It was W. G., not THE SUN, that said all runs were admitted but the last. This was taken for granted and lose a marriage. to mean all legitimate runs, of which there were two. The king was not reckoned as any part of a

run at any time. Casino.—M. C. wants to know if it counts a point to "clean of" the table in the middle of a hand, and if so, when is it scored. Sweeps are usually marked by turning the card with which the sweep is made face up among the cards taken in. At the end of the hand, when the points are reckoned up, sweeps count last of all. They are worth one point each.

Forty five.—C. R. O. says: A bets that if spades are trumps and B has no trumps when the ace of hearts is led, B must follow suit with a heart.

A is wrong. The ace of hearts, being always a trump, is in this case a spade, as spades are trumps. When the ace of hearts is led, if B has no spades, he can play what he likes. It is the same as in euchre. When the trumps are hearts, and the jack of diamonds is led, a player with no hearts does not have to follow sult with a diamond, be-cause the jack of diamonds is not a diamond, but the second best heart.

Poker.—J. B. says: The third man from the dealer opens a jack pot. Next man passes: fifth man, although holding a pair of jacks, also passes. Then the player who opened announces it is a mistake, and he has not openers. Has the player with the pair of jacks now a right to come in and open the pot?

No, Having passed, he is technically supposed to have prown up his hand and to have nothing left to open on. It is not stated whether all had

left to open on. It is not stated whether all had passed before the mistake was announced; but if not, any player who had not said yes or no could open it, but the player who has passed an open pot cannot come in again.

J. M. A. says: A custom which appears to be on the increase is that of allowing the first better to pass without dropping out of the game. He says "I breathe," or something of that kind, and the next man can hold his breath also, and so on. If all breathe, it is either a showdown, or the age has to make the first bet. I should like to have your opinion as to the legitimacy of this practice, and to know where it originated. The idea of passing without making a bet is borrowed from straight poker, and has no place in draw poker. The custom is adopted only by tinhorn gambiers, who have no sporting blood in

their veins, and who try to shirk the responsibilities

of the man under the gun. J. A. S. says: A calls B, who says "I have two pairs." A throws down three aces and starts to take the pot, when B says he has four queens. Does B lose because he miscalls his hand? There is no calling or miscalling hands in poker. Nothing is said about what the hands are. They are laid on the table, face up, and show for them

O. B. N. says: If A calls B and B shows his hand and A says "That's good," can B demand to see A's cards? Not only B, but any player at the table may

FOREIGN LANGUAGES TAUGHT AT HOME by Phonograph. INTERNATIONAL CORRE-SPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Box 962, Scranton, Pa.

Business Colleges

## GRADUATES

A few months' training day or evening, at small cost under our "SPECIAL OFFER" will equip young men and young women as Stenographers a n d Bookkeepers. We will then place them in permanent positions with then place the manent positions with good salaries FREE OF CHARGE.

MERCHANTS & BANKERS' SCHOOL 605 MADISON AV., near 58th st., N. Y. Business, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Regents, Languages, Preparatory, Civil Service, Modern, new course in banking.

Our School is registered by the Poard of Regents; therefore it is under the supervision of the Board of Education, of the Poard of is; therefore it is under the supervision Board of Education of the University. State of New York. THIS REGIS-ION SIGNIFIES THAT OUR EDUCA-IL AND BUSINESS METHODS ARE OVED BY THE PROPER AUTHORI-

ESTEY & GARDNER

WHAT IS TO BE YOUR LIFE WORK?

A PACKARD business education is LIFE-CAMTAL which no ill fortune can

impair. You can't lost it; no one can take it from you. Fortify the general educa-tion provided by our PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

by learning to do those SPECIAL things which command dignified and remunera-tive employment. PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

4th Ave. & 23d St. Day & Evening. 49th Year

DRAKES Bookkeeping, English, Chorthand Courses.

154 NASSAU ST., Near Brooklyn Bridge. DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED from \$300 to \$700
FIRST YEAR to graduates of our COMMERCIAL.

SHORTHAND COURSE. CALL. WRITE FOR
CATALOGUE. SIX OTHER SCHOOLS—Jersey
City, Bayonne, Plainfield, Orange, Passalc, Newark.

For Boys and Young Men. CLASON POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

Clason-on-the-Sound, New York City, A CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, hour from City Hall via Subway and Trolley.) A school that turns out useful, manly men, Incorporated under the Board of Regents, College and business preparatory school. Directed by the Christian Brothers, Library, Jaboratory, athletic field, military drill, Library, Jaboratory, athletic field, military drill, Second Term.

BROTHER EDMUND, Director. Schools of Art. WHIPPLE SCHOOL OF AR

900 Sixth Av. (Cor. 51st St.). study of Illustration. Evening Classes,

sist on seeing A's hand if A called. E. J. B. says: Before first man has time to say E. J. B. says: Before first man has time to say he will open or not second man opens on what he thought was a flush. The first man to say had queens, and drew to them, getting a pair. Another man stayed on sixes and got a third, but dropped when the opener stood pat. Opener bet and was called. Now the question arises, can the two pairs win the pot when it was not legitimately opened?

Yes. The rule is that a pot over conned every

Yes. The rule is that a pot once opened, even if wrongly, must be played for if any one comes

Whiskey Poker. F. A. says: First man to say passes. Next man knocks. All knock, including the dealer. Must the dealer turn up the widow and let the one man who passed have a draw from it, or is the widow dead. The dealer must turn up the widow and let the player draw. Auction Pinochle. A. L. says: A is the bidder and there are three against him. One of the three revokes and A does not get as many as he bid. What is the penalty?

The bidder cannot be set back and the player in error loses his entire score for "cards." J. J. S. says: A bets that four kings and queens are worth 240: B bets 220 only. Under the rule there must be a fresh card from the hand for every meld. They are worth 2.9 only, as the last queen must make sixty queens

B. F. K. says: A deals and turns up dix. Does he score 10 points for it at once or must be win a trick first? In two hand, at once. In three or four hand, he must win a trick first. GOVERNOR IN A DRESS SUIT.

Sensational Policy of Campbell of Texas Causes Outery in the State. Austin, Tex., Feb. 9.-Gov. T. M. Campbell appeared at the inaugural ball the other night in a dress suit. The news has produced a shock in the rural communities

throughout the State. The following from the Honey Grove Signal gives some idea of the sensation which Gov. Campbell's action has caused: "Gov. Thomas M. Campbell appeared at the inaugural ball Tuesday night wrapped

in costume de rigueur, alias a spiketail coat! Think of it, my countrymen!
"When plain Tom Campbell appeared
in Honey Grove last summer looking for
votes, how different the habiliments that wrapped his democratic frame! Well do we remember the \$1.50 slouch hat that canopied his dome of thought. And the cheap alpaca coat with a ripped pocket, covering a shirt front not immaculate and

showing a pair of suspenders not new.

"A plain leather belt assisted in keeping his trousers at the right place, and this was of the same material as the bellyband of wagon harness. He chewed a world of Tinsley tobacco and could expectorate as big a streak of the yellow fluid as was ever aimed at a crack in the floor. "Think of it, my countrymen! This great commoner from the sand hills of East Texas

decked out in a coat without a front tail and a vest that touched only the contour of his The Literty Vindicator records that Gov. Campbell's campaign clothes were so bad that a citizen of Liberty declared that "He did not think the people of Texas would elect

as their Governor a man who wore such shabby clothes."

shabby clothes."

Col. Bill: Sterrett of Dallas, who is not noted as a dress reformer, says that the editors have not raised "a rough house with Gov. Campbell because he wore the ball clothes, but because his clothes changing act was so sudden and so startling. State Press does not deprecate the dress suit habit, but he must admit it is a bit too sen-sational for a man to pull off his seersucker coat and blue cotton pants and show that he has a dress suit underneath.